

# \* Modules :

- A module contain 4 basic attribute.

- 1) Input & Output
- 2) Functions
- 3) Mechanics
- 4) Internal data.

## 1) Input & output :

- Input is what it get from invoker while output is what it return to its invoker.

## 2) Functions :

- Function is what it does to its input to produce its output.

## 3) Mechanics :

- Mechanics is a procedural code or logic by which it carries out its function.

## 4) Internal Data :

- It has its own private space i.e. data to which it alone refers.

- Input, output & Function are outside view of module while mechanic & Internal data are inside view of module.



# → Types of Module :

- 1) Input module
- 2) Output module
- 3) Transform module
- 4) Co-ordinate module
- 5) Composite module

## 1) Input module :

Subordinate → boss

- It obtain information from ~~there~~ their subordinate and passes it on to its boss.

## 2) Output Module :

boss → Subordinate

- It take information from boss and passes it to its Sub-ordinate.

## 3) Transform module :

- It exist only for ~~set~~ of Sack of transforming data into some other form.

## 4) Co-ordinate module :

- Its primary concern is managing flow of data to and from different subordinates.

## 5) Composite Module :

- Sometimes a module can perform more than one task



# \* Modular Programming :

- It is an approach to programming in which program is broken into several independently compile modules.

- Each module export specify element [such as constant, variable, datatype, Function & Procedure] and all other element remains private to the module.

## → Advantages :

- 1) It is easier and less costly, To add features, modify it or correct the errors after requirements deployment.
- 2) It is easy to write & debug the program.
- 3) It is easy to manage, Since more difficult module can be given more skilled programmer & easy module to junior developer.
- 4) We can divide large complex problem into no. of module, each module manages complexity easily.
- 5) Modular concept ~~fit~~ fit in well ~~we~~ with top down approach.



→ Dis advantage:

- 1) It is difficult to learn although principles are clear because there are few formal design technique.
- 2) Modular programming require more design efforts & care.
- 3) Modular Programming may sketchy slightly more memory space at run time.
- 4) To avoid slow processing & some OS may have to ensure that modules that call each other frequently are in same machine page.